

BURMA - SIAMA. CIVILIANS IN BURMA

a) Prosecution Document numbered 5276, the affidavit of T. E. AUCHTERLONIE, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. The document refers to the torture of a Burmese at Victoria Point Camp. The man was confined for two weeks in what was known as the Dog Cage, a wooden structure 3 ft. by 5 ft. and then beaten, suspended by the hands from a rafter and beaten in front of some of the officers of the Camp. The man's ankles were then tied up behind his body with a rope around his neck and a fire lit beneath his feet. Later he was cut down and driven away with an armed guard and some digging tools. The truck returned without the Burmese.

b) Prosecution document numbered 5260, the sworn statement of W.O. II A.H.H. CULLEN is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. This statement relates to the murder of a Burmese in September, 1943. Japanese guards beat the man with a six foot bamboo pole and forced a passing Burmese civilian to thrash his countryman with this instrument. When the victim was raw and bleeding the guards decided to shoot him. This was done and two P.O.W. belonging to the witness' detachment, were ordered to bury the body.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5120, the solemn declaration of Mg. SAN MGWE is produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that in June 1945, Kempeitai personnel arrested the witness's uncle and removed money and household goods from their home. The witness was told by a fellow prisoner that his uncle was tortured; his uncle has never returned home since the arrest.

d) Prosecution document numbered 5138, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. E.L.St. J. COUGER, exhibiting three statements of OHN MYAING, MA SAN THEEN and AH YI respectively, is produced for identification and the marked excerpts now tendered in evidence. This statement relates to the massacre by Japanese of women and children civilian inhabitants of the village of EBIANG. They were pushed into a number of houses and fired on by machine guns, and the houses set on fire. Two girls although wounded, escaped. One of them OHN MYAING states:

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"We were pushed inside and after about two hours we were fired on by machine guns. The firing continued until all the crying and moaning had ceased. I was wounded in my right hip, under my left arm and on my right hand. If anyone cried out the firing started up again. When everything had been quiet for some time, smoke began filling the room and one side of the house was on fire. I tore up some floor boards and escaped."

Prosecution document numbered 5337, being the statement of Capt. T.C.L. BURDEKIN is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This document in paragraph II thereof relates the information obtained in an official investigation of the events known as the KALAGON Massacre, confirming the evidence of the document last produced, No. 5138.

e) Prosecution Document numbered 5137, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. E.L.St. J. Couch exhibiting charge sheet and Abstract of Evidence in relation to the KALAGON Massacre, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5336, being the report of Lt. Col. A.M. Sturrock, President No. 4 War Crimes Court, Rangoon, in reference, inter alia, to the KALAGON Massacre, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence.

These documents describe the proceedings before the Court and summarize the evidence given. The villagers of KALAGON were interrogated by the Kempeitai, beaten and tortured. The massacre was carried out by taking the villagers in groups of about twenty-five to the nearby wells where they were bayoneted and thrown down the wells.

Witness for the Defence: Col. TSUKUDA stated that there was no trial and that since they were satisfied that the villagers had been acting in a manner hostile to the Occupying Power, the Japanese were justified in the circumstances, in carrying out a mass execution.

The first Accused, the Commanding Officer of the Unit carrying out the massacre, stated that he thought the women and children were acting against the Japanese Army. When asked how he justified the killing of infant children, he said there was no other alternative. He further said:

"Within the Orders I received, the killing of the children was also included. If I spared the children, they would be orphans and as such they could not have a living. In order to save time and carry out my duties, I could not help killing them."

The evidence of the Headman of the village who escaped was that of the 195 women, 175 men and 260 children collected by the Japanese, only a very few escaped death.

Prosecution document numbered 5337 already in evidence, in paragraph III thereof makes reference to this massacre.

f) Prosecution document numbered 5336, of Lt. Col. A.M. STORROCK, already in evidence, also contains summaries of the proceedings of five other trials of Japanese for alleged war crimes. In four of these cases convictions were registered.

g) Prosecution Document numbered 5344, the signed statement of MAUNG BU GYI, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts tendered in evidence. This document describes the beating of a woman with a rifle by Japanese, at KYONLAHA Village. She was stripped naked as was her nephew and both were tied to a railway carriage in the sun. Next day the witness saw bloodstains by the river bank and on enquiry, was told by an Indian, also arrested with the woman, that she and the boy had been decapitated. The bodies were thrown into the river by the Indian.

h) Prosecution document numbered 5345, the signed statement of MAUNG TUN SHWE, is now produced for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. This document states that the witness, a Police Constable accompanied a Kempeitai Officer to a village where an old man and another native were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the death of a Japanese soldier. These men were tortured with water and then their feet were burned. Several houses were burned down. They were then taken to Inbin where they were decapitated. Their bodies when they had fallen into the trench were bayoneted by Japanese soldiers.

At Myanaung two other men were decapitated.

i) Prosecution document numbered 5347, the signed statement of MAUNG KIN ME, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that the witness acted as an Interpreter for a Japanese officer in May, 1945, at Ongun, when seven Burmans were being questioned. They were taken to Ongun cemetery and there beheaded. The witness states:



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"Although I had my hands over my ears, I could hear the blows of the sword and the Japs saying, 'Oh, that one isn't dead yet, bayonet him'. I heard cries of 'Oh God' coming from the trench."

On the next day, two white men, apparently Airmen, who had witnessed the execution of the Burmans, were themselves murdered in the same way.

The witness states:

"I have heard from coolies working for the Japanese, of other executions. Sometimes there were executions of batches of six people, sometimes of batches of up to 30 people."

j) Prosecution document numbered 5342, the signed statement of Mg. PAN is produced for identification and the marked excerpts thereof offered in evidence. This document relates the torture of Burmese nationals by the Kempeitai at Shanywa, the witness having been forcibly removed there, after torture, in order to identify suspected men. The witness saw his father, brother and other men shot by the Japanese. The headman's house was set on fire.

k) Prosecution document numbered 5340, the signed statement of SAW LO GYI GYAW is offered for identification, and the marked excerpts therein tendered in evidence. This document states that seven persons were executed in Tharawaddy by the Kempeitai. The execution was observed by the witness from a window overlooking the compound within which the people were shot.

l) Prosecution document numbered 5339, the sworn statement of R.A. NICOL is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked, are offered in evidence. This statement describes how the witness was taken to Moksokwin forest in early 1945 as an interpreter. He saw four Allied Airmen guarded by a party of Japanese soldiers. After interrogation, the men were taken into the forest and half an hour later, the Japanese returned without the men, but carrying their clothes, four pairs of shoes, a pick-axe and a shovel.

m) Prosecution document numbered 5348A, being the sworn statement of Mg. THAN Mg, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. The document states that in August, 1944, at Sinikan the witness saw a Burmese tied to a tree, ordered to say his prayers and murdered by a Japanese, who hacked him all over the body with a sword.

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This was the punishment for refusing to disclose any knowledge of British troops.

n) Prosecution document numbered 5348B, being the sworn statement of Mg. THAN MAING, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts are produced in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5354, being the unsworn statement of Sgt. Maj. YOSHIKAWA, Sadaichiro, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts therein produced in evidence. These documents relate to the murder of six Kachins near BURAI, in June 1944, because they were suspected of helping Allied troops in the neighbourhood. The six men were bayoneted to death by the Japanese after being interrogated. The latter document of Sgt. Maj. YOSHIKAWA is an admission of this incident.

o) Prosecution document numbered 5359, the sworn statement of ROLAND JOSEPH, is now tendered for identification and the marked excerpts thereof offered in evidence. This document states that the witness saw Kempeitai personnel set fire to the foot of an Indian, the foot having had kerosene oil poured over it. The witness further states that he saw a woman tied to a post and beaten, her longyi removed and beaten again. She was dragged along the road by a rope from her neck until unconscious.

A Japanese poured a pitcher full of boiling water into an Indian's mouth. The man was pushed into a water-filled trench and submerged several times until unconscious. He was then removed and put into wooden fetters.

p) Prosecution document numbered 5356, the solemn declaration of HARRY JOSEPH, is produced for identification, and the excerpt marked therein offered in evidence.

This document states that in April, 1945, the Kempeitai detachment at Kyaikto stayed in the witness's house until June. During this time, the witness observed the following tortures carried out on their prisoners:-

- "(1) Beat the prisoners with big solid bamboo sticks (approx. length 4'5' - diameter 3") Beat the prisoners until they confessed (i.e. forced confession).
- (2) During beating and interrogation, prisoners were made to squat with hands and feet tied with ropes.
- (3) The hands of the prisoners were tied with ropes. Prisoners were then strung up to the roof of the house by their hands so that

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their feet did not touch the ground. Prisoners were left like this for some time.

(4) During interrogation, the prisoner's hands and legs were splashed with large quantity of boiling water.

(5) The prisoner was blindfolded, then a large quantity of water slowly poured into his mouth and nostrils, so that the prisoner suffocated.

q) Prosecution document numbered 5961, the sworn statement of SIMA BAHADUR, is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. The document states that in January, 1945, the witness and nearly 1,000 Indians were arrested. They were detained in a church for a day without food and drink and then taken to Hsipaw where six hundred and twenty-one men were packed into a room about 25 feet square. There was no room to lie down and the men were forced to sit with their knees tucked under them, shoulder to shoulder.

"I was detained in this room for thirty eight days, never being allowed to go out. Our food consisted of a small ball of rice and a pinch of salt daily, with a very small quantity of water. We were not allowed to leave the room to perform our natural functions, this being done in the room through a small hole that had been made in the floor.

After a few days, the conditions in this room became practically unbearable, the filth and stench becoming undecribable.

During my stay in this "HELL HOLE", approximately two hundred men died from various diseases, and it was a common practice to leave the dead in the room for a few hours, after which they would be taken out by the Japanese and thrown into a trench or bomb-crater, where they were left exposed to the air".

The witness and five other Gurkhas were then taken to Mongkai and into the jungle,

"and we were forced to kneel down, after our hands had been tied behind our backs. One of the Japanese, which one I do not know, pulled my coat clear of my neck, and I saw that the other five were being dealt with in the same manner. At this time, standing near us was one

officer and three soldiers, whilst at a distance, I could see about twenty five others. The officer took out his sword, and I saw him hand it to one of the soldiers, and point to me. The Japanese soldiers approached me from behind, and suddenly I felt a sharp pain in my neck, also I felt the blood running over my face. After that I lost consciousness, and I can not say what happened.

The following morning, just as the sun was rising I came to my senses, and found that I was soaked in blood. I looked around, and found that my five comrades were all dead with their heads partly severed from their bodies."

A Doctor's certificate attached to the document confirms the nature of the wound and describes the man's consequent disability.

r) Prosecution document numbered 5364, the sworn statement of BEL BAHADUR RAI, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. This document states that in June 1944, the witness who was acting as an Interpreter for the Kempeitai in Hopin, saw a Corporal and two soldiers of the British Army who had been captured.

The Corporal was wounded in his throat so that he was unable to eat or drink. He was given no medical aid and died in two days.

The remaining soldiers and another who had just been captured were tied together and taken to a nearby bomb crater where they were shot by a Japanese Sgt. Major.

s) Prosecution document numbered 5365, the sworn statement of R.B. WILSON, is now offered for identification and the excerpts marked, tendered in evidence.

This document relates the maltreatment of prisoners of war and internees at Rangoon Central Gaol. Men were beaten savagely and others were frequent deaths from malnutrition and lack of medical facilities.

At Tavoy Internment Camp men and women were beaten, tortured, put in solitary confinement and starved, and the internees were forced to eat dogs, rats and snakes to keep alive.

t) Prosecution document numbered 5367, the sworn statement of TAN HAIN ENG. being produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence, describes the execution of five Chinese near PROIE.

The witness went to the place of execution as an Interpreter and saw



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a number of Japanese officers there present. There was a table covered with a white cloth, on which were flowers, one or two bottles of sake and some glasses.

The five prisoners were made to sit with their legs in the graves which were already dug. They were then shot by Japanese soldiers.

u) Prosecution Document numbered 5368, the sworn statement of J.H.WILLIAMS, produced for identification, and the excerpts marked therein are now offered in evidence. This document describes the beating of Prisoners of War at Maymyo and the inhumanity of a Japanese N.O. who kicked a man to death who, suffering from a stomach complaint, was unable to control his motion.

v) Prosecution Document numbered 5369, the sworn statement of Mrs. M.M.WILLIAMS, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. The document confirms the conditions in MAYMYO as set out in the preceding statement numbered 5368.

In Tavoy women were ordered to stand in the sun for seven, eight and ten hours. In April, 1945, a lady internee returned to the house in which she lived at 0330 hours with her clothes in shreds and said that a Japanese had attempted to rape her. Another woman informed the witness that on several occasions the same Japanese had raped her.



緬甸及暹羅

A 緬甸ニ於ケル一般入

a) 檢察側文書第五二七六號即チ「T. B. アウ  
テタロニール」ノ陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且  
印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出ス。

該文書ハ「ヴィクトリア・ポイント」收容所ニ於ケ  
ル一般緬甸人ノ拷問ニ關スルモノデアル。其ノ人ハ幅  
三呎長サ五呎ノ建物テ一穴ノ紐ト呼バレテモ  
ノノ内ニ二週間監禁セラル。次イテ殴打サレ、建物ノ  
タルキヨリ兩手ヲ縛リツケテ吊サレ其ノ收容所ノ將  
校中ノ或ル者ノ前ニ於テ打擲サレタノデアル。ソウ  
シテ其ノ人ノクルブシハ彼ノ首ノ周圍ニ付イテ居ル  
一本ノ綱ヲ以テ彼レノ身体ノ後方ニ縛リ上ゲラレ而  
シテ彼ノ足ノ下デ火カツケラレタ。

後デ彼ハ切り下ロサレ武裝衛兵及ビ若干ノ穴堀リ道  
具ト共ニ車デ運び去ラレタ。其ノ貨物自動車ハ其ノ  
緬甸人ヲ伴ハズニ歸ツタノデアル。

b) 檢察側文書第五二六〇號即チ陸軍曹長 A. H  
H 「カレン」ノ直書陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出  
シ且其ノ内ノ印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出ス  
ル。此ノ陳述書ハ一九四三年九月ニ於ケル一般緬甸人

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ノ殺害ニ關スルモノデアル。日本衛兵ハ其ノ人ヲ六呎ノ竹棒ヲ以テ打擲シ且通りガカリノ一編組一般民ヲシテ彼ノ同國人ヲ此ノ道具ヲ以テ打擲スルコトヲ強要シタ。

其ノ被害者ガ赤膚ニナリ血ヲ流シテ居タ時其衛兵ハ彼ヲ銃殺シヤウト決意シタ。此ノ銃殺ハ決行サレ該證人ノ分遣隊ニ屬スル二名ノ停屍ハソノ死隊ヲ埋没スル様ニ命ゼラレタ。

c) 檢察側文書第五一二〇號即チ「サン・ムグウィー」氏ノ真正ナル供述書ヲ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

此ノ文書ハ一九四五年六月憲兵隊員ガ該證人ノ叔父ヲ逮捕シ彼等ノ家庭ヨリ金錢及家事用品ヲ取り去ツタ事ヲ述ベテモル。證人ハ停屍ノ仲間カラ彼ノ叔父ガ拷問サレタコトヲ聞イタ。彼ノ叔父ハ其逮捕以來未ダ嘗テ歸宅シナイノデアル。

d) 檢察側文書第五一三八號即チ「ストーン・ミアイニング」「マ・サン・チーン」及ビ「アー・イー」ノ三ツノ陳述ヲ夫々示シテモル陸軍中佐 E・L・セント・ジョン・クレー「ノ陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シ拔萃ヲ茲ニ證據トシテ提出スル。

此ノ陳述書ハ「エベーイニング」村落ノ婦人子供ノ一

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般住民ヲ日本人ガ虐殺シタコトニ關係シテ居ル。彼等ハ一團ノ家屋内ニ押シ込マレ機關銃ヲ以テ射撃サレ其ノ家屋ハ火ヲツケラレタ。二名ノ少女ハ負傷シタカ逃レタ。彼等ノ中ノ一人「オーン・ミアイニング」ハ左ノ如ク陳述シテ居ル。

「私達ハ中ニ押込レ約二時間後ニ機關銃デ襲タレマシタ。銃聲ハ皆ノ者ノ叫ケンダリ・ウメイタリスル聲ガ絶エル迄續キマシタ。私ハ右尻、左腕下、右手ニ傷ラ受ケマシタ、誰カバ叫聲ヲ上ゲルト又銃聲カ始マリマシタ當時何モカモ静マツタ時煙ガ部屋ニ充満シ始ノ家ノ片側ガ燃エ始メマシタ。私ハ二三枚ノ床板ヲ破ツテ、逃ゲ出シマシタ。」

檢察側文書第五三三七號即チ陸軍大尉 T. C. B.

「バーテキン」ノ陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且其ノ印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。平文書ハ其ノ第二節ニ於テ義ニ提出セラレタル文書第五一三八號ノ證據ヲ更ニ強メルモノデ「エベーイニング」ノ虐殺トシテ周知ノ事件ノ公式調査ニ於テ得ラレタル報告ヲ述ベテ居ル。

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4.

o) 檢察側文書第五一三七號即チ「カラゴン」  
虐殺ニ關スル告發書並ニ證據概要書ヲ示ス陸軍中佐  
「E・L・セントJ・クーチ」ノ陳述書ヲ茲ニ觀別  
ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提  
出スル。  
檢察側文書第五三三六號即チ他ノ事件ト共ニ「カル  
ゴン」虐殺事件ヲ取扱ツタ蘭貢第四戰犯法廷裁判長  
陸軍中佐「A・M・スタロツク」ノ報告書ヲ茲ニ觀  
別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ  
提出スル。之等ノ文書ハ右法廷ニ於ケル審理手續ヲ  
記述シ、提出セラレタル證據ヲ略述セルモノデアル。  
「カルゴン」ノ村民ハ憲兵隊ニ依リ訊問セラレ殴打  
サレ且拷問サレタ。虐殺ハ數個ノ井戸ノ附近ニ約二  
十五人宛ラ一團トシテ村民ヲ連行シテ實行セラレタ  
モノデ其所テ彼等ハ銃劍ニテ刺殺サレ井戸ニ投下サ  
レタ。辯護人側ノ證人「ツタダ」大佐ハ何等ノ裁判  
モ行ハレ無カツタコト並ビニ日本人ハ村民ガ占領軍  
ニ敵對的態度テ行動シテ居タコトラ納得シタノデ彼  
等ハ其ノ事情ノ下ニ集團的死刑執行ヲ爲スコトラ正  
當トシタ旨陳述シタ。  
其虐殺ヲ實行シタ部隊ノ指揮官タル第一ノ被告ハ彼  
ガ婦人及ビ子供モ日本軍ニ敵對シテ行動シテ居タト  
思ツタト陳述シタ。ドウシテ幼兒ヲ殺ス事ヲ正當ト



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考ヘタカラ尋問サレタ時彼ハ之ヨリ外ニ方法ガ無カ  
ツタト言ヒ彼ハ更ニ左ノ如ク陳述シタ。

『私が受ケタ命令ノ中ニ子供ヲ殺ス事モ含マレテ居  
マシタ。若シ私が子供ヲ助ケタナラバ彼等ハ孤兒ト  
ナレバ生キル事ハ出来ナカツタノデス。時間ヲ省キ  
私ノ任務ヲ遂行スル爲メニ彼等ヲ殺サナイ譯ニハ行  
カナカツタノデス。』

逃レタ村長ノ証言ハ日本人ニ依リ集メラレタル百九  
十五名ノ婦人、百七十五名ノ男子、及ビ二百六十名  
ノ子供ノ中極メテ僅カナモノノミガ死ヲ覓レタト云  
フノデアツタ。

檢察側文書第五三三七號ハ已ニ證據トシテ提出サレ  
テ居リ夫レノ第三節ニ於テ此處殺ニ言及シテ居ル。

1) 陸軍中佐「A・M・スタロツク」ノ檢察側  
文書第五三三六號ハ已ニ證據トシテ提出セラレ居リ  
之亦別ノ五同ノ日本人ニ對スル戦犯公判ノ訴訟手續  
ノ概略ヲ包含シテ居ル。之等ノ事件ノ中四件ハ有罪  
決定ト登録サレテキル。

2) 檢察側文書第五三四四號即チ「マウング・  
ブー・ギール」ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ  
提出シ且印ヲ附シタル抄本ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。  
本書ハ「キヨンラナ」村ニ於テ日本人ガ小銃ヲ以テ  
一婦人ヲ殴打シタコトヲ記述シテ居ル。彼女ハ其ノ

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場ト同様ニ裸ニサレ兩人共炎天下ニ鐵道車ニ縛リツケラレタ。翌日證人ハ河堤ノ側ニ血痕ヲ目撃シタ而シテ矢張りソノ婦人ト共ニ逮捕サレタ一印度人ニ質問シタトコロ其ノ婦人及ビ男ノ子ハ斬首サレタノデアルコトラ語り聴カサレタ。其ノ死体ハ其ノ印度人ニ依リ河中ニ投ゲ込マレタノデアル。

4) 檢察側文書第五三四六號即チ「マウング・タン・シシユウエー」ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ其ノ中ノ印ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ一警官デアル該證人が或ル村莊ニ一意兵隊士官ニ同伴シ其所テ一老人及ビ他ノ一名ノ土民ガ日本兵士ノ死亡ニ關係ガアルトノ疑テ逮捕サレタコトラ述ベテ居ル。之等ノ人達ハ水ヲ拷問サレ然ル後彼等ノ足ガ焼カレタ。獄戸ノ家ハ焼キ拂ハレタ。彼等ハ次テ「インビン」ニ進行サレ其所テ斬首サレタ。彼等ガ重傷ニ落チ込ンド時彼等ノ身体ハ日本兵士ニ依リ銃剣テ刺サレタ。

「ミアナウング」ニ於テ他ノ二名ノ者ハ斬首サレタ。

5) 檢察側文書第五三四七號即チ「マウング・キン」氏ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ證人が「オングン」ニ於テ一九四五年五月、一日本人將校ノ爲メニ通譯トシテ行動シ其ノ時七人ノ編

6.

句人が訊問サレタコトヲ述ベテキル。彼等ハ「オン  
グン」ノ基地ニ追行サレ其所テ斫首サレタ。證人ハ  
左ノ通り陳述シテ居ル。

『私ハ耳ニ兩手ヲ當テ、居リマシタガ夫レデモ刀ノ  
當ル音ヤ日本人ガ「オヤ、此奴ハ未ダ死ンデ居ナイ  
銃剣テ刺セ」ト言ツテル言葉ヲ聞クコトガ出来マシ  
タ。重振カフ「オ、神様」ト言フ叫聲ガ聴エテ來マ  
シタ。』

緬甸人選ノ死刑ヲ目撃シタ飛行士ラシイ二名ノ白人  
モ翌日同様ナ方法テ殺害サレタ。

證人ハ左ノ如ク陳述スル

『私ハ日本人ノ爲メニ働イテ居タ苦力カラ別ノ處刑  
ノコトヲ聞イタコトガアリマス、或ル時ハ六名、或  
時ハ三十名ノ者が組ニナツテ處刑サレタトノコトデ  
ス。』

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3)、檢察側文書第五三四二號即チ「ベン」氏ノ署名シタル陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ其ノ印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ「シヤニワ」ニ於ケル憲兵隊ニ依ル福句人ノ拷問ノコト、該証人が右拷問ノ後嫌疑ヲ受ケタ人達ヲ識別スル爲「シヤニワ」へ強制的に移サレタコトヲ述ベテキル。証人ハ日本人ニ依リ統制セラレタル彼ノ父ト兄弟及ビ他ノ人達ヲ見タ、村長ノ家ハ火ヲツケラレタ。

K)、檢察側文書第五三四〇號即チ「ソウ・ボウ・ギー・ギヤウ」ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ且其ノ中ノ印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ七名ノ人物が憲兵隊ニ依リ「タラワツデイ」ニ於テ死刑ニ處セラレタコトヲ述ベテキル。其ノ死刑執行ハ其ノ人達が銃殺サレタ構内ヲ窓カラ見下ロシテ居タ該証人ニ依リ觀察サレタ。

1)、檢察側文書第五三三九號即チ「R・A・ニコル」ノ宣誓シタル陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ証人が通譯トシテ一九四五年ノ初期ニ如何ニシテ「モクソクウイン」ノ森ニ追行サレタカラ記述シテ居ル。彼ハ日本兵士ノ一隊ニ依リ襲撃サレタ

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四名ノ聯合軍航空士ヲ見タ。試問ノ後其ノ人達ハ其ノ森ニ運行サレ一時同半ノ後日本人ハ其人達ヲ同伴セズニ彼等ノ衣服、四對ノ靴、一本ノ嚮導及ビ一本ノ「シヤベル」ヲ携ヘテ歸還シタ。

m)、檢察側文書第五三四八號△即チ「タンモン」氏ノ宣誓シタル陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ其ノ中ノ印ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ証據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ一九四四年八月「シニカン」ニ於テ一日本人ニ依リ一本ノ本ニ縛リツケラレ、所稱ヲ爲ス様ニ指圖サレ而シテ殺害セラレタル一緬甸人ヲ證人ガ見タコト、其ノ日本人ハ則チ以テ其者ノ身体ヲ至ルトコロ滅多斬リニシタコトヲ述ベテキル。コレハ英國軍隊ニ關スル如何ナル知識ヲモ洩ラスノヲ拒絕セル事ニ對スル訓デアツタ。

n)、檢察部文書第五三四八號Bタン・マウング氏ノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ且記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ証據トシテ提出スル。檢察部文書第五三四號「ヨシカワサダイテラウ」酋長ノ宣誓セザル陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ、ソノ中ノ記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ証據トシテ提出スル。之等文書ハ一九四四年六月「バンライ」附近ニ於テ六人ノカチン人ガ近隣ノ聯合軍部隊ヲ援助シタト言フ様様ヲカケラレタ爲殺害セラレタコトニ關係スルモ

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ノデアアル。六人ノ男ハ訊問サレタ後日本人ニヨッ  
テ腕剣デ突キ殺サレタ。後者ノ「ヨシカワ」酋長  
ノ文書ハコノ事件ノ事實デアアルコトヲ承認スルモ  
ノデアアル。

○、嶺南都文書第五三五九號「ローランド・  
ジョセフ」ノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シソ  
ノ記號ヲ附シタ校率ヲ證據トシア提出スル。コノ  
文書ハ憲兵隊ノ者ガ一印度人ノ足ニ石油ヲソソギ  
カケアカラソレニ火ヲツケルノヲ白人ガ見タトイ  
フ事ヲ述ベアキル。白人ハ更ニ、一人ノ白人ガ柱  
ニ縛ラレテ殴打サレ彼女ノ「ロンドン」ヲ取ラレテ  
又殴打サレルノヲ見タト述ベアイル。彼女ハ首カ  
ヲ組ヲカケラレテ意識ヲ失フ迄路上ヲ引摺ラレタ。  
一日本人ハ水差シニ一杯入ツタ煮エ湯ヲ一印度人  
ノ口ニツギ込シタ。ソノ身ハ清水セル溝ニ突キ入  
レラレテ意識不明ニナル迄同沈メラレタ。ソレ  
カラ彼ハ出サレテ木製ノ足枷ノ中ニ入レラレタ。

○、嶺南都文書第五三五六號「ハリイジョセ  
フ」ノ真正ナル供述書ヲ識別ノ爲提出シソノ中ノ  
記號ヲ附シタ校率ヲ證據トシア提出スル。

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コノ文書ハ「キヤイトウ」ノ憲兵分隊ガ監  
人ノ録ニ一九四五年四月カラ六月迄滞在シタコト  
ヲ述ベルモノデアル。コノ間ニ證人ハ彼等ノ俘虜  
ニ加ヘラレタ次ノ如キ拷問ヲ見察シタ。

(一) スキイ竹ノ筒（長さ約四、五呎、徑三呎）テ捕  
虜ヲ殴打シタ。捕虜ガ自白スル迄殴打シタ。  
（即チ強制的自白）

(二) 殴打間中捕虜ハ手足ヲ紐テ縛ラレ、座ラサレ  
タ。

(三) 捕虜ノ手ハ紐テ縛ラレタ。次ニ捕虜ハ足ガ地ニ  
付カナイ様ニ手テ録ノ天井ニ繋ガレタ。  
捕虜ハ壇クコノ様ニシテ放置サレタ。

(四) 訊問中、捕虜ノ手足ハ多量ノ熱湯ノ飛沫ヲ浴ケ  
タ。

(五) 捕虜ハ目蔭シラサレテカラ多量ノ水ヲ除々ニ口  
及ヒ鼻腔ニ注ギ込マレ、爲ニ窒息シテ死ニマシ  
タ。

(a) 檢察部文書第五三六一號「シマ・バハドウ  
ル」ノ電書自述書ヲ茲ニ翻別ノ爲提出シ  
ノ中ノ記述ヲ附シタ故章ヲ證據トシテ提出  
スル。

コノ文書ハ一九四五年一月ニ證人及ビ約千  
人ノ印度人が逮捕セラレタコトヲ述ベテイ

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12.

ル。彼等ハ一日中戦會ノ中テ食物モ飲料モ  
ナシテ抑留サレ、ソレカラ「シーバウ」ニ  
送行サレタ。其處デ六百二十一人ノ男ガ約  
二十五呎平方ノ一部處ニ押シ込メラレタ。  
其處ニハ倭ヲ殺ニスル余地ガナク、人々ハ  
膝ヲ身体ノ下ニ押身ンテ肩ト肩トラ倒レ合  
ツテ座ルコトラ余儀ナクサレタ。

「私ハ三十八日ノ間全然外ヘ出ルコトラ許  
サレス此ノ室ニ抑留サレタ。我々ノ食物ハ  
一日小サナ握リ僅一信ト一握ミノ鹽ト極ク  
少量ノ水デアツタ。我々ハ用儀ヲスル爲ニ  
其壁カラ出ルコトラ許サレナカツタ。ソレ  
ハ床ニ作ラレテアツタ小サイ穴カラソノ室  
内テ行ハレタ。

以後コノ室ノ状態ハ汚物ト惡臭ガ言語ニ  
絶スル様ニナツテ來テ實際耐エラレナクナ  
ツタ。

私ガコノ「地獄」ニ居ツタ間ニ約二百名ガ  
我々ノ疾病ヲ死亡シタ。死人ハソノ室内ニ  
以時間モ放置サレ、其後デ日本兵ニヨツテ  
追ヒ出サレテ壕ヤ溝ニ投ゲ込マレテ野  
シノママニサレルノガ常デアツタ。」  
證人ト他ノ五人ノグルカ一人ハソレカラ、



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ハテイル。右文書ニ附ル見出シタ。ト身休カラ半分程切。トサレテ友進ハ彼等ノ首邊ハ血塗レニサツテイルニ氣附イタ。シテ朝丁辰日ノ出ル頃、ハ意圖ヲ同復シタ。タカ云フ事ハ出サ。失ツタノテ居ルヲ起シタ。其後私ハ意圖ニ血ノ流レテ居ルヲ感シテ、然私ハ頸部ニ竅イテ近寄ツタ。ト日、本兵進ハ背後カラ私指シテ見ノ一人ニソレヲ渡シ私指シテ見ノ兵士ノ將校ハ彼ノ劍ヲ抜イテ是等兵士ノ五人程居ルカ見エタ。ト立ツテ、近クニハ他ニ約二コノ時我々ノ近クニ一人ノ將校ト三人ノ兵五人同様ニ取ハレテ居タノ見タ。私ノ上ニ引張ツタ。私ハ他ニカ知ラナイガ、私ノ頸カニナル様ニ理ニ腕カサレタ。日、本兵一人ガ、誰テ無ソシテ我々ハ雨ヲ後手ニ縛ラレテ後無ニ運レダ。ト近レテ行カレ、次イテ雷林

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(r) 檢察部文書第五三六四號ベル ベハドウル

ライノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ、ソノ中ノ  
記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。コノ文書  
ハ一九四四年六月ニ「ホビン」ノ憲兵隊ノ通譯ヲシ  
タイタ證人が捕虜ニナツタ英國陸軍ノ一伍長ト二人  
ノ兵隊ヲ見タコトヲ述ベテイル。

伍長ハ喉ニ傷ヲ受ケテギタノデ食ベル事モ飲ム事モ  
出來ナカツタ。彼ハ醫療ヲ與ヘラレズ二日デ死ンダ  
殘ツタ兵隊ト丁度ソノ時捕虜ニナツタイタ他ノ一人  
ノ者ハ一箇ニ縛ラレテ近クノ彈痕ニ連レテ行カレソ  
コデ彼等ハ日本ノ一曹長ニ射殺サレタ。

(s) 檢察部文書第五三六五號 R. B. ウイルスン  
ノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ記號ヲ附シタ拔  
萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

コノ文書ハ「ラングー」中央刑務所ニ於ケル捕虜  
及抑留人虐待ノ事ヲ述ベテイル。

人々ハ殘酷ニ殴打サレ榮養不良ヤ醫療設備ノ缺乏ニ  
ヨル死亡ハ頻繁ニアツタ。

「タヴオイ」ノ捕虜收容所デハ男女ノ人々が殴打サ  
レ拷問サレ、獨房ニ監禁サレ飢エテ、抑留者ハ犬、鼠  
及ビ蛇ヲ生キル爲ニ余儀ナク食ベナケレバナラナカ  
ツタ。

(t) 檢察部文書第五三六七號タン・ハイン・エン  
グノ宣誓陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲提出シ記號ヲ附シタ拔萃

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ヲ證據トシテ提出スルガ、ソレハ「ブローム」附近ニ於ケル五人ノ中國人ノ處刑ノ事實ヲ述ベテイル。證人ハ通譯トシテ處刑場ニ行キ其處ニ澤山ノ日本人將校ノ居ルノヲ見タ。ソコニハ白イ布ヲカケターツノ「テーブル」ガアリソノ上ニハ花ヤ酒ノ瓶ガ一本二本ト若干ノ「コップ」ガアツタ。五人ノ捕虜ハ既ニ捆ラレタイタ墓ノ中ニ足ヲ入レテ腰掛ケサセラレタ。ソレカラ彼等ハ日本兵ニヨリ射殺サレタ。

(ロ) 檢察部文書第五三六八號 J. R. ウイリアムスノ直轄陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シソノ中ノ印ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

コノ文書ハ「マイミヨウ」ニ於ケル捕虜殴打及ビ胃病ヲ患ツテ自分ノ排泄ヲ我慢出來ナカッタ男ヲ毆リ殺シタ。一日本軍醫將校ノ非人道的行爲ヲ述ベテイル。

(ア) 檢察部文書第五三六九號 M. M. ウイリアムス夫人ノ直轄陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

コノ文書ハ前記陳述書第五三六八號ニ於テ述ベラレテイル「マイミヨウ」ニ於ケル状態ヲ確證スルモノデアル。

「タヴオイ」デハ婦人ガ日向デ七、八時間カラ十時間モ立ツテイル様命ゼラレタ。一九四五年四月ニ一人ノ婦人抑留者ガ午前三時半ニ着切ヲ切レ切レニシ

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16.

テ彼女ノ住ンデイタ家ニ歸ツテ來タ、ソシテ一日本  
人ガ彼女ヲ強姦シヨウトシタト語ツタ。  
他ノ婦人ハ同ジ日本人ガ致同ニ亘リ彼女ヲ強姦シタ  
ト證人ニ知ラセタ。